

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH.

Vol. VIII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15TH, 1881

NUMBER 14

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PRODUCTION OF GOLD IN THE PROVINCE OF MINAS.

From the recently published *Anuário da
Escola de Minas de Ouro Preto* we extract
the following notes on the gold product of
the province of Minas during the year 1879.
São João d'El-Rei Gold Mining Co. *oitavas*
Morro Velho mine 411,805.3
Cuyabá mine 9,709.3
Santa Bárbara Gold Mining Co.
Pary mine 49,455
Dom Pedro North d'El-Rei 11,098
Morro de Santa Anna mine 11,098
Companhia de Mineração Brasileira.
Itabira mines 1,539
Gold from other sources melted in the
mint at Rio de Janeiro 25,214
Total 508,820.6

This is equivalent to 1,824,486 grammes,
of the value at par of 2,098,740\$.

To this should be added the gold ex-
tracted by individual miners which did not
pass through the mint which as nearly as
can be estimated would bring the total pro-
duction up to 2,000,000 grammes more or
less of the value of 2,300,000\$.

From an interesting table of the produc-
tion of gold in 1814 in the municipality of
Ouro Preto we learn that there was at that
time seventy-eight proprietors of mines of
which forty-seven were in rock and twenty-
six in gravel. The gold extracted was 30,-
816¼ oitavas (107,856 grammes) giving
employment to 1,120 laborers, an average
of 27 oitavas per annum for each laborer.
Of this amount by far the larger part 25,-
943¾ oitavas was extracted by the irregular
workers known as *faiscadores*. Of the regular
mines, or washings, the most important
produced 540 oitavas of gold from the work
of 40 slaves. In the same territory in 1880
there were (excluding the mines of the En-
glish companies) four mines in operation
employing 29 laborers. There are besides
about 50 irregular miners or *faiscadores*
who only work at intervals. The produc-
tion is about 7,000 oitavas, or an average
of 88 oitavas per man.

The following remarks on these tables by
Prof. Gorceix, director of the School of
Mines, are applicable to other parts of
Brazil.

"The rapid decrease in the production of
gold might lead to a belief in the impover-
ishment of the veins with an increase in
depth; this however does not seem proba-
ble in view of the constant richness of the
veins at Morro Velho and Pary at the
great depths to which these mines have
been opened. It is more probable that
mining operations were abandoned in con-
sequence of the complete change in the
economic conditions of labor. It is seen
by the table that in 1814 the cost of labor
was merely nominal, for Col. José Velloso
do Carmo continued to work his mine
although with a force of 34 slaves he only
extracted 150 oitavas of gold per year, a
product that at present would not pay the
wages account for one month. Besides, at
that time the mining was all more or less on
the surface and could be followed with the
primitive means then available. To-day,
with increased depth, more complicated and
expensive appliances are required which can
only be undertaken by companies or cap-
italists."

As regards the mode of occurrence of the
gold in this district, Prof. Gorceix says:

"The mines are in general more or less
grouped along a north and south line, or
more exactly along a line running north-
north-west by south-south-east. The gold
occurs in veins or impregnating the rocks
such as schists and itabirites [schistose iron
ores] which are in contact with the veins.
In the mountains extending from Ouro-
Preto to Taquiril the itabirite is less friable
than is ordinarily the case; below it are the
schists traversed by quartz veins with tour-
malines which continue as far as Antonio Per-
eira. The gold impregnates certain clays
derived from the decomposition of the schists
and known by the miners under the name
of *bagres*. The richness of these is very
variable; in certain points they are ex-
tremely rich, in others poor.

The veins can be grouped according to
two types: those that cut the beds as at Sa-
ragossa, and those that accompany the strati-
fication and sinuosities of the beds and are
known as bed-veins of which the veins at
Pary and Passagem are examples. It would
seem, however, that the ore deposits are not
always in relation with the compact quartz
veins as in the mines of Venda Nova, An-
tonio Pereira, and Saragossa.

By their aspect the veins can be divided
into the two following divisions:

1st. Those composed principally of quartz
with small quantities of iron and arsenical
pyrites—gold visible to the naked eye;
richness very variable. In the *buchos* where
pyrites, and particularly the arsenical varie-
ties abound, considerable deposits of gold are
found which afterwards completely disap-
pear. This is seen in the veins of Saragossa,
São Miguel do Piracaba and Buyê-yê near
Venda do Campo.

2nd. Veins of more or less compact
quartzite with abundance of quartz, iron
and arsenical pyrites—gold not visible to
the naked eye; appliances for mechanical
preparation being necessary for its extrac-
tion. The size of these veins is very var-
iable; in places they are only two or three
centimeters thick as in the Cantagalo
mine, near Ouro Preto; in other places, as at
Morro Velho, Pary, and Passagem, they are
many metres thick and are favorable for
working on a large scale. Their richness
is generally constant and the abundance of
iron and arsenical pyrites lead me to con-
sider these as the principal matrix of the
gold in the neighborhood of Ouro Preto
and probably in the rest of the province.

The itabirites consist of large masses of
oligiste with quartz and oxide of manganese.
They are at times compact and hard, when
they are known by the name of iron-stone,
or sandy and friable forming the *jacutinga*
of the miners. The gold is found in small
flakes disseminated in a very irregular man-
ner through the mass; at times it is agglom-
erated in lines of extraordinary richness, at
others it disappears leaving nothing to guide
the miner in his search, unless it be the
greater friability of the rock and the presence
of small veins of lithomarge which generally
accompany the richer parts of the beds."

SLIPSHOD JOURNALISM.

Our esteemed contemporary of the *Cru-
zeiro* has allowed an item to appear in his
columns involving grave charges against the

civilization of a neighboring country, on
the authority of "a foreign journal," with
such vague indication of locality, and entire
evasion of date, as to suggest that it was in-
spired by a spirit of exuberant hatred,
rather than by a serious desire to record
history. The following item is from his
issue of the 6th inst.

A foreign newspaper states that in some of the
prisons the United States, and especially at the
Onandaga prison where a great many New York
convicts of both sexes are sent, the prisoners are
cruelly treated. Some of these unfortunates have
their mouths held open by means of some kind of
an apparatus, while the jailors squirt streams of
water into their faces in order to suffocate them.
Both men and women have their hands and feet
fastened to two separate trestles, thus leaving their
bodies suspended and in terrible pangs, while they
are flogged with flexible ferules or leather thongs
for the lightest offenses.

It is a rather serious business and lacks confirma-
tion. Perhaps it is only envy on the part of some
of Mr. Bismarck's newspapers.

There are several villages named Onan-
daga in the United States. Neither of them
however, boasts of a jail or place of incar-
ceration of any kind. The treatment of
prisoners as detailed is certainly barbarous,
but we suspect it is an excerpt from one of
Cooper's novels describing the treatment of
prisoners by the once powerful tribe of
Onandaga Indians, whose hunting grounds
were in the present state of New York.

In republishing grave charges of this kind
it is the duty of a journalist to indicate
clearly the geographical location, the date of
occurrence, and the authority or source of
information. We do not, of course, pur-
pose setting up the practice of the *Rio News*
to such a veteran as the editor of the
Cruzeiro, but simply reproduce the follow-
ing items with such particulars of surround-
ings as to indicate the place, time, and au-
thority, as a fair sample of the accepted
practice in such cases. The items are from
the *Gazeta da Tarde* of the 6th inst.

His majesty the Emperor did not have an occasion
to observe one of the beautiful aspects of Minas,
of which the *Buzola*, a Juiz de Fora paper, gives us
the following specimen.

"A black named José has presented himself to
our police *delegado* in a deplorable condition. He
says he belongs to João Evangelista, who lives at
Pau Grande in this municipality. The sight of this
poor slave, covered from head to foot with the
deep gashes of his cruel treatment, is sickening. On
one foot he wore a piece of iron, weighing six kilos
six hundred grams. It took a skillful blacksmith
several hours to remove this weight, and it is the
general belief that it was welded on with a sledge
while it was still hot. We did not expect to have
to record facts of this kind in this municipality, and
it is with wonder and sorrow that we write this
item."

If the Emperor had remained at São João d'El
Rei two days longer he might have witnessed an-
other spectacle, mentioned by the *Árvore de Minas*.

"As we were passing the guard house of the jail
to-day (1st) a sad and horrifying sight attracted our
attention. Around a female slave named Rosa were
her three children of six, eight and ten years of age,
all covered with blood, and having deep cuts on
their throats, the mother also being in a similar
condition. These gashes were all made by the
mother, who, fearing that her owner was going to
sell her, attempted to kill both herself and her
children. She failed, however, in her desperate
purpose, from the fact that the knife used by her
was not a sharp one."

These are a few episodes of the imperial festival
prepared by the slaveholding planters of the land of
Tiradentes. The band will now perform the na-
tional hymn!

SOME TRADE STATISTICS.

From the official returns of the United States bureau of statistics we gather the following statistics relative to the trade between the United States and the several Central and South American states for the years 1880 and 1879.

		imports from	exports to
Mexico,	1880	\$16,325,417	\$7,869,864
	1879	14,047,819	6,761,284
Central America	1880	3,488,525	2,046,007
	1879	2,497,134	1,483,389
Cuba,	1880	69,149,775	13,056,225
	1879	64,202,441	13,185,893
Brazil,	1880	51,980,971	8,605,346
	1879	39,385,638	8,194,370
	1878	42,972,036	8,686,704
Colombia,	1880	9,040,655	5,493,094
	1879	7,187,113	5,771,454
Venezuela,	1880	6,292,362	2,440,745
	1879	5,249,717	2,052,435
Arg. Republic,	1880	6,214,575	1,779,501
	1879	3,519,105	2,128,012
Peru,	1880	458,235	98,411
	1879	2,370,557	1,305,362
	1878	2,078,296	1,010,772
Chili,	1880	1,254,736	997,776
	1879	642,715	1,256,023
	1878	670,466	1,080,090
Br. Guiana,	1880	1,909,994	1,723,166
	1879	574,125	1,786,181
South America,	1880	83,094,652	23,456,275
	1879	60,951,817	23,763,393
West Indies,	1880	91,614,077	31,435,090
	1879	81,208,662	28,972,258

It will be seen from these statistics that while the imports from Brazil over the two preceding years had considerably increased, the exports to Brazil were less than in 1878, although in excess of 1879. The trade with the Pacific states suffered largely from the war between Chili and Peru, the only increase being in the imports from Chili owing to the nitrate of soda trade passing from Peruvian to Chilean hands. Of the states mentioned the imports were increased from Mexico, the Central American states, Cuba, Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, the Argentine Republic, Chili and British Guiana, and the exports were increased to Mexico, Central America, Brazil (over 1879) and Venezuela. The increase in imports from Mexico, Central America and Venezuela were due largely to the coffee trade.

Taking the aggregates it will be seen that while the imports from all South America have largely increased without any increase in the exports, both the import and export trade with the West Indies and the Central American states have largely increased. Another surprising feature of this exhibit is the fact that both the import and export trade between the United States and the West Indies is larger than with all South America; and that the trade with Cuba exceeded that with Brazil in 1880 by \$17,168,804 in imports, and \$4,450,879 in exports.

From these statistical results it will readily be seen that the trade of the United States with the West Indies, Mexico and Central America is of far greater importance than that with South America. It necessarily follows, therefore, that the more valuable markets near at hand will receive the chief attention of American capitalists and business men. Out of this policy must grow such intimate commercial relations as will be mutually beneficial to both parties. The ultimate result will be such an encouragement to the sugar and coffee production of those countries as will enable them to fully supply the American market—a result all the easier of accomplishment because these countries will take American products in direct exchange for their own. This is no mere possibility: it is now an acknowledged certainty. The importance of this result to Brazil is vital, and it is one which deserves immediate and thoughtful attention.

It is computed that the total production of gold and silver in the world within historic times amounts to \$3,517,093,500 gold and \$2,826,250 silver, making a total of \$6,343,343,500 for both metals.

DECLINE OF THE MERCHANT MARINE OF CANADA.

It would be difficult to find clearer examples of the injurious workings of protective tariffs than we have across the border. The Canadian shipping trade, which is one of the vital interests of the dominion and third in importance, has met with a set-back which, if not soon remedied, may prove fatal. We select this case in particular because of its close resemblance to our own position, in which the natural conditions are rather in our favor than otherwise. The protective experiment has only been of short duration in the dominion, but the facts have been none the less backward in developing themselves; and the defects are equally apparent in other interests, even if less felt. The navigation returns present some statistics that will explain themselves, when it is remembered that the year 1878 was under a revenue tariff only, the year 1879 partly so, and 1880 wholly under a protective tariff:

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Ships built.....	68,750	103,551	106,976
Ships registered....	64,962	94,882	100,089
Ships sold.....	16,203	19,318	35,932

These figures show a decrease in tonnage built of 35 per cent. in two years and a decrease in tonnage sold of 55 per cent.; a decline which cannot but be alarming to Canadians and must shortly receive serious attention if they wish to retain their position in the world's merchant marine, which in 1878 ranked fourth or fifth. But this is not all. There was a large loss in the proportion of foreign traffic carried in Canadian bottoms, as the following statement, compiled from the same source, shows:

	Canadian.	Foreign.	Per ct.
	tons.	tons.	Canadian.
1876.....	1,634,333	4,276,431	27½
1877.....	1,897,094	5,747,728	28½
1878.....	1,928,531	4,749,855	29
1879.....	1,735,310	4,352,240	28½
1880.....	1,794,210	4,992,504	26.3

It is useless to ascribe this sudden decline in shipping to any other cause than the tariff. Previous to the enforcement of the tariff, there had always been a ready market and steady employment for Canadian vessels, which showed no interruption until unnatural influences were brought to bear handicapping the Canadians when competing with ships built and owned without such restrictions. The coincidence of the changes, again, is altogether too remarkable to admit of any other explanation than that the high cost of construction and maintenance resulting from the tariff made marine property no longer remunerative. The Canadians have been blinded by the wonderful accounts of the impetus given by the tariff to the cotton, sugar and other industries, and little publicity has been given its opposite effects. It is true that vigorous opposition is met in some quarters, particularly from a few of the most able journals, which may in time prove effectual; but ground has been lost that may never be regained. The ill effects are either silenced by popular sentiment and apparent successes, or explained away by false arguments. The next thing in order, if our dominion friends persist in their present policy, will be subsidies and bounties. An entering wedge has been made for the former, and the latter will soon follow in some shape, if no relief is found for shipbuilders. In the meantime, Canada is adding another to the already existing evidences of the fatality of the protective policy to the shipping trade. Our own ocean marine has already been well nigh annihilated by these prohibitions; the shipping of France has suffered so severely that the nation has to be heavily taxed to support it by bounties; and latest comes in Canada, with a surprisingly quick succession of

cause and effect, to complete the demonstration that a nation that seeks to exclude foreign commerce by that act excludes itself from the ocean carrying trade.—*M. F. Commercial Bulletin*, March 24.

THE BI-METALLIC CONFERENCE.

The following is the official text of the resolutions submitted to the International Monetary Conference which opened at Paris on the 19th ult.:

1. Whereas bi-metallism, or the monetary system which consists in simultaneous coining any quantity of gold and silver on the footing of a legal ratio between the weight of the monetary unit in gold and the weight of the same unit in silver, had always been practiced, and that only since a few years has it ceased to operate in any part of the world.

2. Whereas, during nearly a century the principal continental mints had coined at the legal ratio of 15½ all the quantities of gold and silver presented for coining whereby alone, whatever the vicissitudes in the production of gold and the production of silver, the relative value of the two metals was necessarily fixed in the entire world at the par of 15½, nobody in any country agreeing to part with either gold or silver at a less advantageous ratio than that which it was known could be realized in Europe at the mints, which were bound at the rate of 15½ to convert into coin having legal currency without limit of amount all the metal they were asked to coin.

3. Whereas, by this universal par of value between gold and silver the monetary material of the entire world formed a single mass as homogeneous as if it had been composed of a single metal, but with this evident and very important superiority, that its paying power was much more stable than would have been the paying power of gold disjoined from silver, or of silver disjoined from gold; and this because the greater or less stability of that paying power depends on the greater or less regularity of monetary production, because the production of gold is very irregular, also that of silver, while the joint production of the two metals valued at the legal ratio is quite sufficiently regular.

4. Whereas, the above mentioned universal par between the value of the two metals was of the greatest service to countries subject to mono-metallism, such as gold mono-metallism England and silver mono-metallism India, which countries, owing to that par, could mutually settle their pecuniary dealings with almost as much facility and certainty as if they had one and the same metal as common money.

5. Whereas, as soon as silver was no longer freely admitted to coinage by the states which had previously been bi-metallist the universal par of value between the two metals necessarily disappeared; and inasmuch as through that disappearance the bi-metallist and homogeneous material possessed by the world was decomposed into two mono-metallist materials heterogeneous to each other—the material gold, the sole metal admitted to free coinage in Europe and America, and the material silver, the sole monetary metal in Asia, a two-fold mono-metallism, which has rendered the commercial and financial relations between the two halves of the world almost as complicated and hazardous as if the exchanges between them were made by barter.

6. Whereas, moreover the states of the Continent of Europe and the United States of America, while admitting gold alone to free coinage, are encumbered with coined silver, and the silver coins of one country cannot be converted into money in other countries unless in Asia, but then undergoing all the loss resulting from the difference between the ratio at which such silver has been coined with regard to gold and the much smaller ratio of gold realized on disposing of silver for an Asiatic destination now that the universal par no longer exists, a ratio which would become smaller and smaller if the offers for sale of silver happened to be resumed and continued.

7. Whereas, it is, in fact, impossible to withdraw from circulation and get rid of the coined silver, not only because of the terrible fall which the Asiatic exchange would experience and of the enormous losses which would have to be borne, but also because of the immense void such withdrawal would leave behind it—a monetary void which could not be filled either with the present gold, which has already its use, or with the future gold, which has not yet issued from the mines in general—and that chaos extremely prejudicial to the interests of all nations, without a single exception, is solely attributable to monetary laws now in force in Europe and the United States, and cannot be put an end to except by reverting to bi-metallism.

8. And, whereas, such reversion to bi-metallism and the adoption of the ratio 15½ by a preponderating group of nations would have the immediate effect of re-establishing on a very solid basis the old universal par of value between the two metals, of enabling Europe without any loss to employ its

old silver crowns in paying America, and reciprocally of enabling the United States, when their balance of trade allows it, to pay Europe with silver from their mines; and, lastly, of making silver a universal money while retaining gold of the footing of 15½ as European and American money.

RESOLUTIONS.

Now, therefore, actuated by all these considerations, the American, French, etc., delegates have resolved by common accord to submit to the ratification of their respective governments the following convention:

Article 1. The United States of America, the French Republic, etc., form themselves into a Bi-metallist Union on the terms and conditions herein-after stipulated.

Art. 2. The members of the Union shall admit gold and silver to mintage without any limitation of quantity and shall adopt the ratio of 1 to 15½ between the weight of pure metal contained in the monetary unit in gold and the weight of pure metal contained in the same unit in silver.

Art. 3. On condition of this ratio of 1 to 15½ being always observed, each state shall remain free to preserve its monetary types—dollar, franc, pound sterling, mark—or to change them.

Art. 4. Any person shall be entitled to take any quantity of gold or silver, either in ingots or in foreign coins, to the mints of any member of the Union for the purpose of getting it back in the shape of coin bearing the state mark: the mintage shall be gratuitous to the public; each member of the Union shall bear the expense of its mintage.

Art. 5. The mints of each state shall be bound to coin the metal brought by the public as speedily as possible and at the aforesaid ratio of 1 to 15½ between gold specie and silver specie; the coin thus manufactured shall be delivered to the person who shall have brought the metal or to his assigns; if the person bringing gold or silver requests immediate payment of the sum which would accrue to him after the interval of mintage, that payment shall be made to him, subject to a deduction which shall not exceed two per thousand; the sum shall be handed over at the will of the paying party in gold or silver coin or in notes being legal tender and convertible at sight into metallic money.

Art. 6. The gold and silver money shall alike be legal tender to any amount in the state which shall have manufactured them.

Art. 7. In each state the government shall continue to issue as a monopoly the small change or tokens; it shall determine their quantity and quality, and shall fix the amount above which no person shall be bound to receive them in payment.

Art. 8. The fact of issuing or allowing to be issued paper money, convertible or otherwise, shall not relieve the state issuing it or allowing it to be issued from the above stipulated obligation of keeping its mints always open for the free mintage of the two metals at the ratio of 1 to 15½.

Art. 9. Gold and silver, whether in ingots or in coin, shall be subject to no customs duty either on importation or exportation.

Art. 10. The reception of silver shall commence at the same date in all the mints of the Union.

Art. 11. The present convention shall remain in force till the 1st of January, 1900. If a year before that date notice of its abrogation has not been given, it shall of full right be prolonged by tacit renewal till the 1st of January, 1910, and so on by periods of ten years until such notice of abrogation shall have been given a year prior to expiration of the current decennial period; it being, however, understood that notice of abrogation given by states having in Europe less than 20 millions of inhabitants, or subject to the inconvertible paper money system, while releasing those states shall not prevent or interfere with the decennial tacit renewal of the present convention between the other members of the Union.

MANY Englishmen at home who have friends in Brazil are in receipt of letters complaining of the increased number of lotteries, which are chiefly got up in Rio de Janeiro. In addition to one of \$5,000,000, and another of \$6,000,000 started at the close of last year, it is said that there is a multitude of small "swindles," which are being drawn throughout the empire at the rate of one a day. It is held, and there certainly seems to be justice in the remark, that these continual lotteries serve greatly to impoverish the people, and where one or two by a lucky chance happen to find themselves in the lap of luxury, there are scores who are brought to ruin and degradation in their anxiety to gain a prize. Lotteries, as our readers are doubtless well aware, are prohibited in Great Britain, although they are very common on the continent of Europe, and, judging from the evils wrought by them in Brazil, it will be for the government to consider whether they should not be kept down to very narrow limits, even if they do not prohibit them altogether.—*European Mail*.

PROVINCIAL NOTES.

—An epidemic of typhus is raging at Urugayana, Rio Grande do Sul.

—The internal revenue receipts at Santos in April amounted to \$7,094\$543.

—The receipts of the Bahia provincial treasury during the fiscal year 1879-80 amounted to a total of 4,316,617\$510.

—The Rio Grande do Norte customs receipts in April amounted to 14,005\$855, against 16,280\$804 for the same month of last year.

—The April receipts of the Pernambuco custom house were 932,327\$032, of the *consulado* 238,297\$405, and of the *recebedoria* 82,455\$885.

—The receipts of the Santos custom house for the ten months ending April 30 amounted to 5,158,475\$526, against a total of 4,718,673\$707 for the same period of 1879-80.

—The April receipts of the São Paulo post office were 26,021\$270, of which 5,649\$510 were from the city office, and 20,371\$760 from all the other offices of the province.

—The April receipts of the Bahia custom house were, general 820,341\$382, provincial 63,226\$237, of the general *recebedoria* 108,693\$474; and of the provincial treasury 43,117\$009.

—There are still many fatal cases reported from Vassouras where a fever epidemic has been raging for some months past. One physician alone treated 140 cases between March 14 and April 30.

—The public debt of the province of Rio de Janeiro is 15,423,586\$, a reduction of 349,920\$ during the year in which the provincial presidency was occupied by Counselor Gonzaga.

—The *Gazeta*, of Porto Alegre, says that over 200 prominent business firms in Germany have entered their names for space in the Brazilian and German exhibition to be held in that city this year.

—The *Jornal do Recife*, of the 21st ult., is informed of the sale of four free children of slave mothers at Palmares, near Pernambuco, by a dealer named Manoel Tavares. The children were from seven to eight years of age.

—On the 5th at Tres Irmãos, near S. Antonio de Padua, Rio de Janeiro, a man named João Firmino was shot and killed by one Antonio Candido de Almeida. The body remained unburied over twenty-four hours after the murder.

—A physician of São Paulo, Dr. Ernesto Lancini, is soliciting orders from the planters of that province for Italian laborers. He proposes to go to Italy to secure the stipulated number of families and to superintend their embarkation.

—Ceará has been recently visited by exceptionally heavy rains. At Aracaty, on the 22nd ult., the Jaguaribe river overflowed its banks and inundated the streets of the town. The people were all driven into the upper floors of their houses.

—The Maranhão provincial assembly closed its sessions on the 26th ult. The budget bill passed places the receipts and expenditures for the ensuing year at 700,700\$. Among the measures adopted was one authorizing the construction of telephone lines between the various public departments.

—The first practical test of the water mains of the new Cantareira works of São Paulo was made on the 5th inst. The test included 12 kilometers of pipes between the Cantareira and Ponte Grande. As but one break was made, the test may be considered as one of exceptional success.

—An assassination took place at Casa Branca, São Paulo, on the evening of the 5th inst., a well-known planter, Antonio Carlos Arantes, and his son Francisco Arantes, being killed by one José dos Santos. The latter had just bought a small piece of land near the plantation of Arantes. The cause of the crime is not yet known.

—An assassination took place near Barbacena, Minas Geraes, on the 20th ult., in which the victim was Manoel José da Silva Santos, an old merchant in Rio de Janeiro. Sr. Santos had been in Ouro Preto on legal business since the beginning of February, and was on his way home at the time of his murder. He was shot from an ambuscade, the murderer escaping undetected.

—On the 19th a young woman named Tolia Gonçalves da Cunha was found drowned in a well at Palma, near Arroio Grande, Rio Grande do Sul. A slave woman named Serafina being arrested on suspicion, confessed her guilt, and said that she committed the act because Tolia had treated herself and children cruelly, whipping them every day. The slave woman is in jail at Jaguarão.

—The *Gazeta*, of Porto Alegre, is informed that over fifty illegal marriages have been celebrated in the colony of São Lourenço, Rio Grande. By an *excoeto*, the people believing that they have complied with all formalities and are therefore legally married. The irregular proceedings of these *excoetos* seem to have extended all over the province, their victims being numbered by hundreds. The least that the government can now do is to declare their acts legal and binding.

—Malarial fevers of a bad character are raging in the district of Cananda, province of São Paulo.

—São Paulo is now seeking notoriety for the number of murders committed within the province.

—During the first days of the month, two men were killed at a little place in São Paulo, called Vargem Grande, in a quarrel about some bottles of beer.

—On the 7th inst. in the district of Santa Barbara, São Paulo, one João Victorino dos Santos was shot, stabbed and killed by his father-in-law, José Afonso da Silva.

—Law 1,537, of the Pernambuco provincial assembly, signed on the 22nd ult., appropriates the sum of 20,000\$ as a subsidy to Santa Isabel theatre for the present season.

—As a São Paulo police official was hunting criminals with a military force on the 28th ult., he saw three inoffensive countrymen running toward the mountains. He at once gave chase, firing upon the men during the pursuit. The men succeeded in escaping, and the police *sub-delegado* enjoyed a rare hunt.

RAILROAD NOTES.

—The trams of Santos carried 16,808 passengers in March, and 15,670 in April.

—The March receipts of the "Recife ao São Francisco" railway amounted to 141,095\$617, and the expenditures to 57,247\$706.

—The March receipts of the Paulista railway were 184,535\$200, and the expenditures 71,149\$820. This gives a total receipt for the quarter of 537,179\$500, and a total expenditure of 199,910\$959, leaving a net balance of 337,268\$540.

—Work is progressing favorably on the D. Theresa Christina railway of Santa Catharina. The engineering corps has completed the location of 37 kilometers of line, executed about 15 kilometers of earthworks, and commenced the works of art.

—The treasury agency in London has notified the government of the deposit on the capital account of £59,970 in the National Provincial Bank of England and £6,281 in the house of Charles Hopkins & Sons, by the Rio and Minas Railway Company.

—In order to obtain data for studying the question of freight transportation, the Engineer's Club of this city has issued a circular asking for minute information concerning the cost, extension, grades, curves, tariffs, etc., of all railways now in operation in Brazil.

—The March receipts of the Brazilian Imperial Central Bahia Railway amounted to 16,901\$300, and the expenditures to 16,762\$810. The passengers carried were 549 first class and 2,497 second class. The freight traffic amounted to 1185.9 tons and 3,633 animals.

—The gross receipts of all the railways in England during the year 1880 amounted to a total of £52,347,806, an increase of £2,939,059 over the gross receipts of 1879. The net receipts of the same during the year were £26,208,306, an increase over the previous year of £852,399.

—By a telegram to the Brazilian minister in London, of the 11th inst., the minister of agriculture states that the "Macao a Villa da Imperatriz" railway company is authorized to raise 60 per cent. of its capital the first year, and 40 per cent. the second year. The road is to be completed in two years.

—According to the *Precursor* of Caravellas, of the 2nd inst., 150 kilometers of the "Caravellas a Minas Geraes" road are already surveyed. The work is being done in three sections. The road bed in the first section, the Caravellas end of the line, is completed for a distance of 15 kilometers. Two vessels are now on their way out from Newport with steel rails for the line.

—The Bagé railway company was definitely organized in Paris on the 25th March under the title of "Compagnie Impériale du Chemin de Fer de Rio Grande do Sul." Its capital is fixed at ten million francs. The president of the board of directors is the Count de Mareuil, and the representative of the company in Brazil, M. Bonnaillon. The Pacific steamer *Magellan* brought a part of the engineering corps.

—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Engineers Club on the 2nd inst. it was resolved to appoint a standing committee of two members upon each of the following topics: 1, names and addresses of all members and subscribers of the club; 2, names and location of all professional and industrial establishments in the empire; 3, list of engineers employed, with character of employment, by the government, and by private enterprises; 4, list of railway contracts made with the government during the year, with prices, estimates, specifications and conditions; 5, list of railway contracts made with private enterprises during the year with prices, estimates, specifications and conditions; 6, shops and manufactories belonging to the government, their capital, motive power, production, per-

sonnel, administration, working expenses, and improvements during the year; 8, cooperative sugar and coffee factories (*engenhos canieiros*), their capital, motive power, production, personnel and administration, and colonization and public lands; 9, steamship enterprises, their capital, property, movements, personnel, gross receipts, net receipts, expenses of running and administration; 10, mining enterprises, their nature, mode of extraction, production, capital, gross receipts, net receipts, operating expenses, and territory belonging to each; 11, state railways, their gauge and technical conditions, their projected, surveyed, and constructed extension, with extension under traffic, total and kilometrical expenses, estimates of parts under construction and those surveyed, gross and net receipts with expenditures other than operating expenses of parts under traffic, movements of freight and passengers, personnel of parts under traffic and under construction; 12, private railway enterprises, dates of concessions and decrees, and other matters similar to preceding topic; 13, provincial railways, same as the two preceding topics, highways and canals, their extension, capacity, capital, traffic, gross and net receipts, operating expenses, and administration; 14, rolling stock and permanent way of railways—the types used in Brazil, the types best adapted to Brazil, their cost and location of the best manufactories; 15, electric telegraphs, and industrial applications of electricity, lines established in and to Brazil, their extension, cost, personnel, property and administration, stations established in the country, rates, improvements during the year, and new projects for lines which have been approved; 16, public works in the capital, work effected during the year, scale of prices and cost of the works, methods employed and estimates, organization of the service; 17, ports, wharfs, docks and the improvement of rivers, works effected, projected and under construction, cost and administration of the works effected, estimates and administration of works under construction or projected; 18, drainage and public illumination in the capital and in the provinces, description and cost of the works, improvements introduced during the year, projects approved and in execution, the estimates and methods employed; 19, municipal works and suburban communication in the capital, works effected during the year, scale of prices, cost of the works and methods of execution, projects and their estimates, property, extension and traffic of city railways; 20, public and municipal works in the provinces, their description and cost, projects approved and in execution, their estimates and systems; 21, legislation: laws, decrees and official orders dispatched during the year relative to public works and industries in general, an indication of the legislation of past year still in vigor relating to the same; 22, editing and publishing an annual, containing the above information, announcements, time tables, tariffs, etc.

PERNAMBUCO FINANCES.

According to a recently-published report the public debt of the province of Pernambuco on the 31st of December last amounted to a total of 4,150,839\$455, besides a railway debt to the state of 2,594,317\$808. The character of the debt is as follows:

<i>Funded debt:</i>			
8 per cent annuities...	40,000\$		
7 " " "	3,922,000\$	3,962,000\$	
<i>Floating debt:</i>			
Diverse creditors.....	74,839\$465		
Street-paving.....	46,000 000		
Deposits ac.....	68,000 000	188,839\$465	
		4,150,839\$455	

Railway debt:
Provincial quota of 2 per cent. paid by general government on the capital of the "Recife and São Francisco" Railway Company, Limited, 1858 to 1880..... 2,594,317\$808

Total debt..... 6,745,156\$563
During the past year the provincial government succeeded in converting 8 per cent. *annuities* into new ones bearing 7 per cent. to the amount of 1,031,000\$, by which a large annual interest charge is saved. The ordinary revenues of the province, which were 1,821,752\$566, in 1870-71, were 2,896,506\$547 in 1879-80.

The export of cotton piece goods from Great Britain to Brazil during the two months ending February 28 amounted to 31,339,100 yards, against 43,917,900 yards during the same period of last year.

The total export of provisions, tallow and dairy products from the United States during the month of February amounted in value to \$14,727,671, against \$9,243,383 for the same month of last year.

A statement of India finances has been published at Calcutta. In 1879-80 it shows a deficit of £1,183,000. But for the war expenditure there would have been a surplus of £4,607,000. The deficit for the year 1880-81 is estimated at £6,269,000.

DURING the ten months ending January 1st, the receipts of fish at New York aggregated 25,605,524 pounds, besides 3,236,192 mackerel, 923,414 shad and 463,884 herrings.

The number of immigrants arriving at New York during the quarter ending March 31 was 47,543, an increase of 12,868 over the corresponding period of last year.

A preliminary exhibit of the "wealth, debt and taxation" of the state of New York has just been completed by the United States census office. The "wealth" statistics place the valuation of real estate in 1880 at \$2,326,669,813 and personal property at \$352,469,320; total, \$2,679,139,133. The total local indebtedness, December 31, 1879, is placed at \$248,766,118 87; total amount of taxation, \$52,467,407 19.

DURING the ten years ending 1870 the exports of wool from the British colony of New Zealand amounted to a total value of £10,000,000, and for the ten years ending 1880 to a total value of £28,000,000.

The Colony trade returns show that the 1880 imports amounted to £7,648,863, against £7,080,229 in 1879, and the exports, exclusive of diamonds, to £4,268,710, against £3,664,735, a flattening increase in both instances. The export of diamonds amounted to £3,685,000 in 1879, and will exceed that sum in 1880.

The February export of British and Irish produce and manufactures amounted to a total value of £16,835,550, an increase of two per cent. over the exports of February 1880. The imports for the same month were valued at £36,646,270, an increase of 10.2 per cent. The chief article both of import and export was cotton, the raw cotton receipts being valued at £6,483,283, and the export of cotton piece goods at £4,756,888, an increase over 1880 in both cases.

The economic transactions of the United States during the four years administration of President Hayes, ending March 1, 1881, show the following results:

Value of live stock exported.....	547,806,331
Exports of other food.....	1,427,317,202
Exports of merchandise.....	3,048,488,808
Exports of specie.....	113,446,283
Imports of merchandise.....	2,166,642,032
Imports of specie.....	243,492,705
Production of cotton, bales.....	20,131,471
Production of wool, lbs.....	914,500,000
Production of wheat, bush.....	1,713,922,890
Production of corn, ".....	5,816,214,440
Production of pig-iron, tons.....	10,409,662
Production of coal, ".....	241,448,166

The financial transactions of the United States treasury during the administration of President Hayes, or the four years ending March 1, 1881, show some remarkable results. The total receipts of the government during this period amounted to \$1,192,551,107.24, and the total expenditures to \$900,755,706.93, showing a surplus of \$291,795,400.31. The total reduction of the public debt was \$208,824,730.27, or an average of \$4,350,513.13 per month. The total debt on March 1, 1877, was \$2,088,781,143.04 and on March 1, 1881, it was \$1,879,956,412.77. The annual interest charge was reduced from \$94,403,645.50 in 1877, to \$76,845,937.50 in 1881, or a reduction in the annual interest charge of \$17,557,708.

HEAVY taxes are declared to be a cause of emigration from parts of the German empire. Such was the declaration on Wednesday night of a Polish deputy in the Reichstag. He said that 12,300 persons left his province last year for this cause alone; and a socialist deputy followed him with the contention that popular discontent was not so much due to political as to economic grievances. Be this as it may the immigration that soars up to 4,000 arrivals at one port in one day—the latest experience of New York—indicates very grave changes in the relative population and resources of the European and American continents. We only hope our new friends—to all of whom we extend a hearty welcome—will be led to seek in no sense to avenge the wrongs they suffered in one society and under one government through either a willful or a mistaken judgment of a society and government that are so widely different.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, March 29.

IN 1842, when Sir Robert Peel reimposed the income tax, no fewer than eleven hundred and sixty-three articles of import were subject to customs duties. Such articles are now about twenty in number, and none of them of any great importance except tea, tobacco, and wine and spirits; this, as far as the revenue from the customs is concerned, is coming very dangerously near to the policy of putting all our eggs into one basket.—*S. James Gazette*, London.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th. of the month.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of freights and charters, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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Subscriptions and advertisements received at the

EDITORIAL ROOMS:—8 Rua São Pedro.

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JAMES S. MACNIE & SON,
194 Broadway.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 15TH. 1881.

We give on another page a diagram showing the fluctuations in exchange in this market since and including the year 1851. For this purpose the bank rates on London are used, the irregular line across the diagram showing the general course of exchange. The value of these diagrams lies in the facility which they offer for a general knowledge of exchange fluctuations and as a ready reference for any given year. The diagram has been prepared with great care from the excellent annual reports of the secretary of the Commercial Association of this city.

On the 10th inst. the sale at auction of a lot of damaged flour was to have taken place at one of the *trapiches* of this city. This was no new thing in this city, as such sales have been thus far permitted without question by the health authorities. The new president of the board of health, however, took a different view of the practice, and at once sent a commission to examine the flour and report upon its fitness as an article of food. The result was a report declaring the flour to be unfit for food, and its sale was at once embargoed. This act is one which merits the highest praise. The new president of the board of health clearly recognizes the great prejudice to public health which arises from the sale of damaged articles of food, and his prompt action in suppressing the practice is not only deserving of commendation, but it should receive the heartiest encouragement. With such a beginning we shall hope to see the many nuisances which afflict this city rigidly suppressed, and practical measures of sanitary reform introduced as preventives against the epidemics which have done so much to injure the reputation of this port.

Our Brazilian friends who are advocating the system of protection as a means for building up native industries and developing the merchant marine of the empire, will do well to carefully study the experience which the dominion of Canada is now acquiring. The results of protection in the United States and its disastrous influence on American shipping are already well known. The efforts which France is making to counterbalance the evils of protection by an unparalleled system of bounties is a part of the history of to-day. And now comes the statistical proof, which we reproduce in another column, of the disasters befalling the dominion of Canada through that same pernicious system. The recent adoption of protective tariffs in Canada gives to these

results an importance which can be found in no other country to-day, for the simple reason that the cause and effect are brought so near together and are so little influenced by the multitude of side issues which serve to confuse the question in other countries. It is a subject of the most vital interest to Brazil, and we trust that these results in Canada will not be lost upon those who are now striving to extend this false and pernicious system to every possible industry that can be established in the empire.

We take great pleasure in recording the appearance of a new periodical devoted to scientific subjects and belonging to a class represented hitherto only by the semi-occasional *Archivos do Museu Nacional* and the *Revista do Instituto Politechnico*. The new journal, entitled *Anaes da Escola de Minas de Ouro Preto*, appears in magazine form of 169 pages, and is edited by Prof. Henrique Gorceix, the able director of the school of which it is the organ. It will be issued as often as the funds of the school and the support it receives from the public will permit. Its admirable motto, *cum mente et malleo*, is accentuated by the following words in the preface: "The time for frivolous discussions on words and theories, simple speculations left to us by the middle ages and which the old world has long since abandoned, has passed. We must study facts, observe phenomena. To teach a science of words composed of theories, without doubt very ingenious and pretty, but theories which only the masters have a right to present at the end of their career as the resumé of a whole life of work, observation and experiment, is to deceive the youth of the land and set it upon the wrong track with great detriment to the public good. It is certainly interesting to discuss the origin of rocks and formations, but we must first acquire a knowledge of them, and this can only be done by studying them with hammer and mind: *cum mente et malleo*." How faithfully this programme is carried out by Prof. Gorceix not only in his own investigations but also in his instruction to his pupils, can be seen by the perusal of the various memoirs in the *Anaes* of which we give extracts in another column. We congratulate Brazil on the possession of a thoroughly practical school of science and congratulate Prof. Gorceix on the substantial proofs presented in this publication of his success in his difficult mission in building up such a school in the heart of the empire, on the brilliant results of his own investigations and most of all on the solid results of his instruction.

On the 2nd of June next, according to an announcement of the *Junta de orphãos* of Valença, the following native Africans will be sold at public auction:

Afonso, 44 years; Camillo, 45 yrs; Cypriano, 47 yrs; Daniel, 52 yrs; Domingos, Angola, 45 yrs; Domingos, Mina, 46 yrs; Januario, 44 yrs; Lauriano, 43 yrs; Marcellino, 43 yrs; Narciso, 45 yrs; Nicolao, 47 yrs; Prudencio, 47 yrs; Maria, 33 yrs; Ignacio, 47 yrs; Faustina, 41 yrs; Joaquim Baptista, 42 yrs; Juliana, 50 yrs; Ludgero (son of Juliana), 17 yrs; Diogo, 45 yrs; Rosaura, 49 yrs; Carolino (son of Rosaura) 23 yrs; Firmino, ditto, 20 yrs; Victorino, ditto, 17 yrs; Alexandre, ditto, 15 yrs; Felisberta, (daughter of Rosaura), 12 yrs.—25 in all.

We do not publish this list with any hope of preventing this scandalous sale, nor of awakening the government to the plain illegality of these practices. The open and advertised sale of Africans imported since the anti-slave trade act of 1831 is no new thing; it has been practiced throughout the whole empire under the supervision of government officials every year since that act was passed. Within the past two years, since the advent of the new abolition movement, repeated protests have been made against these sales, not only in the news-

papers, but to the authorities themselves. In common with one or two daily journals of this city we have given full publicity to the sales, and have pointed out the unsatisfactory proofs of illegal enslavement afforded by the bills of sale signed by the government officials themselves. All this, however, has been to no purpose. These illegal sales have been continued openly, and have been advertised in the most prominent newspaper of this city. Not only this, but the open sale of free children has been practiced without one effort at repression. We repeat, we do not call attention to this with a hope of checking the practice. Under existing conditions the only hope of the abolition cause here lies in the creation of so powerful an anti-slavery sentiment both here and abroad, that the government will be literally driven into enforcing its laws against these illegal practices, and in favor of the slave. There is still a prevailing impression that the government is doing something toward the emancipation of slaves in Brazil; it is full time that that impression should be corrected. It can not be said that the authorization of sales of free Africans and free children, and the continued enslavement of Indians are genuine abolition measures.

The American permanent exhibition at Rio de Janeiro, recently opened for business, consists of an immense warehouse, designed for the sale of the manufactures and products of the United States from samples. It is sanctioned by the Brazilian government, and is conducted under the auspices of the Philanthropic and Mutual Protection Society of Rio de Janeiro, which has been hitherto active in encouraging the introduction of American manufactures in Brazil, and which has for its president Count d'Eu, son-in-law of the Emperor, and for directors wealthy and influential Brazilians. The buildings consist of a large hall for manufactured goods and a number of smaller structures for machinery and heavy articles. Goods are carried free of charge in chartered vessels. The exhibitor who sends goods from the interior will have to pay all freight charges to the vessel's side, which will be added to the cost of the articles and collected and remitted by the society, with a deduction of five per cent. commission when sold.—*The American Exporter* for March.

With all due respect for the unconquerable credulity of our estimable contemporaries, we beg leave to call attention once more to a few manifest errors in the above announcement. The positive character of the statements would seem to finally solve all doubts and to leave no room either for question or uncertainty, but in the interests of the numerous "flies" who are here tempted to enter the "parlor" of this visionary exhibition, it is barely possible that something of importance may yet be said. To those who have resolved to swallow any and all statements about this absurd enterprise we have nothing to say, for it is evident that nothing less than a literal "skinning" will ever quicken their wits as to its real character. To those, however, who are in doubt as to the enterprise and who are desirous of knowing the facts, we have just this much to say. The "recently opened" character of this much advertised scheme refers principally to subscription lists. The "immense warehouse" is yet one of those unsubstantial structures built of drawing paper and India ink. "It is sanctioned by the Brazilian government," is nothing more than a general permission to admit exhibits free of duty; the American exhibition, as such, has no special privileges, nor sanction. The "Philanthropic and Mutual Protection Society, which has been hitherto active in encouraging the introduction of American manufactures in Brazil," was organized as a benevolent society during the *Ceara* famine and had nothing to do with exhibition enterprises until the "national exposition of 1878," it has had nothing whatever to do with the "introduction of American manufactures" until the inauguration of the present scheme. The Conde d'Eu is in

Europe, where he went before this scheme started; there is no evidence that he knows anything about it, or cares for it; nor that his acting the part of figure-head to it will add one single grain of probability to its success as a business enterprise. The "buildings," including both the "large hall" and the "number of smaller structures," are as yet invisible to mortal eyes, as they are still lodged in the fertile brain of the resident director; the only warehouse at present yawning for American manufactures is presided over by a few customs officials, who have formed the unpleasant habit of charging something for storage. The carriage of goods in chartered vessels "free gratis for nothing" can not be disputed; no vessel so chartered has yet arrived. The costs of freight, etc., in the States do not concern us. In a word, we can say that the "permanent American exhibition" has not yet emerged from an embryo state, and that it requires a few little things, such as money, buildings, organization, support, etc., etc., before it can be considered a business reality. We are heartily in favor of an exhibition, pure and simple; but an enterprise which attempts so much, even in the matter of advertising, and accomplishes so little, is certainly not the one which can be heartily recommended to the public at large.

LOCAL NOTES.

—The American packet *City of Pard* left New York for Brazilian ports on the 5th inst.

—It is reported, by way of London, that the treaty of commerce between Brazil and China has been ratified at Peking.

—The minister of empire dispatched orders in February last to the *juizes* throughout the empire for the rendering of reports on the recent electoral registry.

—According to the report of the board of health there were 430 deaths in this city during the last half of April. The number of deaths from yellow fever was 12.

—Now that cool weather has returned, Dr. Fort has also returned. We shall probably soon hear again of that infallible preventive of yellow fever—Dr. Fort's muzzle.

—The Emperor gave audience to the new Chilean and Uruguayan ministers, Don Demetrio Lastarria and Don Mateo Magarinos Cervantes, on the 7th inst. The latter comes on a special mission.

—A fight occurred on the 7th inst. on the French packet *Poitou* between a part of her crew and some stevedores. Several persons received light wounds. The chief of police at once ordered an inquiry.

—Deputy Joaquim Nabuco, president of the Brazilian anti-slavery society, arrived from Europe on the 9th inst. A banquet was given to him by the society last evening, the 14th.

—In an official order of the 9th inst. the minister of empire directed the suspension of all regulations at this port with reference to the internment of immigrants.

—The latest novelty is a plan for a floating market, to be located near the present market. As the present establishment meets all existing demands, there would seem to be but slight occasion for the improvement.

—The Emperor visited the Pedregulho reservoir on the 5th inst. in company with the minister of agriculture, and various other prominent personages. The depth of water in the reservoir was three meters.

—It is announced that the minister of finance has authorized the customs inspector to lease the *Mauá trapiche* for the purposes of shipping coffee. It is believed that many benefits will arise from this procedure.

—In compliance with the recently adopted city by-law, forbidding the passage of vehicles through the Ovidor, the *fiscal* of the Sacramento parish, Joaquim Antunes Lopes, has imposed a fine upon the Emperor for driving through that street on the 6th inst. The *fiscal* informed the steward of the imperial household that the by-law made no exception in favor of the Emperor, and that the fine is ten milreis.

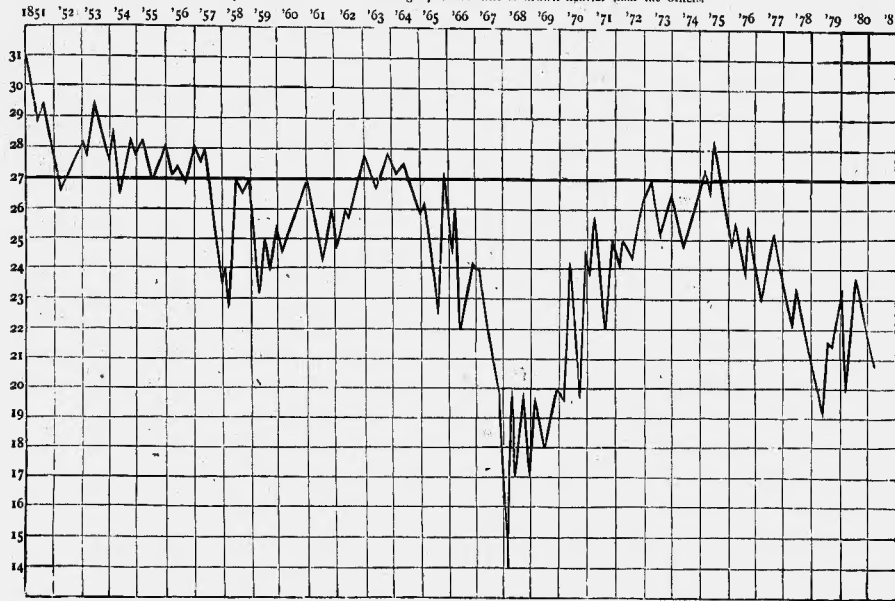
—The friends of liberty, throughout the whole civilized and uncivilized world, will be pleased to learn that the popular tribune, Dr. Lopes Trovão, was the subject of a popular manifestation on the 8th inst., in which he was presented with a liberty cap embroidered with gold, and a crown of laurels. The presentation speech was made by that other eminent tribune, Dr. Alberto de Carvalho. Before the rhetoric of Carvalho and the Phrygian head gear of Trovão, let tyrants tremble!

A DIAGRAM

SHOWING THE FLUCTUATIONS OF EXCHANGE IN THE MARKET OF RIO DE JANEIRO SINCE THE YEAR 1851.

Rates are indicated by the horizontal lines, years by spaces between the vertical lines.

The par value of the mil reis being 27 d., that line is drawn heavier than the others.



—The annual courses of lectures at the national museum were opened on the 9th inst.

—The duplex system of telegraphy has at last been discovered in the telegraph department. It's a new discovery, of course!

—The receipts of the government telegraph department during the six months ending December 31 last amounted to 453,295\$26. The total receipts for the fiscal year 1879-80 were 793,982\$247.

—On the 10th inst. the treasurer of the Savings Bank and the Monte Socorro of this city, João Ribeiro do Amaral, disappeared from the city, leaving a deficit in the cash box of 13,020\$222. This deficit will probably be greatly increased by an examination of the books of the two institutions. It is thought that he has gone to the River Plate.

—In response to a complaint that a *juiz de direito* of this city refused an electoral certificate to a merchant of this city, the *juiz* replies that the applicant presented proofs of his income at the time of application for registry instead of the income of four months previous, as required by law. The merchant failing to correct the error, he refused the certificate.

—By an imperial decree of the 7th inst., No. 8,070, the government concedes a ten years privilege to Morris N. Kohn for improvements in a telephone of his own invention, to known as the "portable calligraphic telephone." All you have to do is to talk to the machine, put it in your pocket (portable), and then carry it around to the individual with whom you wish to communicate.

—The sale of a lot damaged River Plate flour at auction at the *Salvino trapiche*, Rua da Saude, which was to have taken place on 10th inst. has been embargoed by the president of the board of health, and the case has been referred to the minister of empire. The flour was examined by a medical commission, composed of Drs. Souza Lima and Borges da Costa, who pronounced it unfit for food.

—By an official circular to the presidents of provinces, under date of May 6th, the minister of agriculture announces the decision of the council of state to the effect that telephone lines have the same general character as telegraph lines, and are therefore under the exclusive control of the state. The government has the right, however, to concede their private use in any locality. The decision is based upon the recent action of the British government in declaring private telephone lines an infringement upon the rights of the state.

—In reply to a petition of Dr. Francisco Teixeira de Magalhães asking the revocation of the decree of February 21, 1880, declaring the privilege of the Copacabana tramway lapsed, or, in case of refusal, for an indemnity of 4,000,000\$ for prejudices caused by acts of government, the minister of agriculture has refused to consider the question on the grounds that the company failed to put the road into operation within the time specified. The government refuses either to revoke its decree against the line, or to consider the question of indemnity.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 12th inst. announces the suspension of quarantine regulations on vessels arriving from Brazil.

—On the 1st ult. the minister of justice repeated his demands upon the presidents of Pará and Amazonas for information respecting the enslavement of Indians on the Amazon. It is to be hoped that the demand was sufficiently imperative to wake up the authorities in those two provinces to the enormity of the crime which is daily practiced with their full knowledge and permission.

COMMERCIAL	
May 14th, 1881	
Par value of the Brazilian mil reis (1000), gold 27 d.	
do do do coin at \$4 84 per £1. stig. 54 45 cents.	
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) in Brazilian gold. 1877	
do of £1. stig in Brazilian gold. 8839	
Bank rate of exchange on London 10-day..... 21 d	
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper) 77 25 gold.	
do do do in U. S. 42 00 cents	
Value of \$1.00 (84.50 per £1 stig.) in Brazilian currency (paper)..... 25 38	
Value of £1 sterling " " 118 49	

EXCHANGE.

May 4.—The Banco Commercial affixed the rates of 20½ on London, 450 on Paris and 258 ½ on Portugal, the English banks remained without rates and the Bank of Brazil drew at 20½ on London. Private paper was passed in the morning at 20½ and in the afternoon at 20 1/16 and 20 1/8. Sovereigns sold at 11\$600, 11\$580, 11\$570 and 11\$550, all cash.

May 5.—The rate of 20½ on London was adopted 10-day by all the banks, with the following rates on other places: 445 and 455 on Paris, 565 on Hamburg, 2\$410 on New York and 257 1/2 on Portugal. Private paper was negotiated at 21 on London and 452 1/2 on France. Sovereigns 11\$510 sellers, 11\$460 buyers. Market much firmer.

May 6.—There was no alteration in the rates of the banks and the market was inactive, small transactions being effected in private paper at 21 d. on London, 451 on France and 557 1/2 on Hamburg. Sovereigns sold at 11\$520 and 11\$500 cash.

May 7.—The rates of the banks remained unchanged but there was next to no business as usual on the day before the departure of the mail. Some small transactions in private paper at 21 on London. Sovereigns sold at 11\$530 cash.

May 9.—The market was firm but inactive with only some small transactions on London at 21 private and on France at 445 bank. The rates affixed by the banks were the same as yesterday. Sovereigns sold at 11\$460 cash.

May 10.—There was no alteration in the tone of the market nor in the rates of the banks. Small business in private paper on London at 21 1/2. Sovereigns sold at 11\$460 cash.

May 11.—The banks raised their rates 10-day to 20½ on London, 454 1/2 on Paris, 564 on Hamburg, 2\$400 on New York and 256 1/2 on Portugal. Private paper was negotiated at 21, 21 1/2 and 21 1/4 on London and 448 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$420 cash.

May 12.—Yesterday's rates were maintained 10-day to 1 p. m. when they were raised to 21 d. on London, 452 and 453 on Paris, 560 on Hamburg, 2\$380 on New York and 254 1/2 on Portugal. Small transactions in private paper on London at 21 3/16 and 21 1/2. Sovereigns 11\$440 sellers, 11\$380 buyers.

May 13.—The market continued very firm though not active, the banks maintaining the following rates: 21 d. on London, 450 on Paris, 460 on Hamburg, 2\$380 on New York and 254 1/2 on Portugal. Private paper was negotiated at 21 3/16 and 21 1/4 on London and 444 1/2 on France. Sovereigns sold at 11\$350 for the 31st inst.

—The National Steam Navigation Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent. or 100000 per share for the six months ending in February last.

—The treasury is now redeeming the national treasury notes of 20\$ of the "4\$ estampa." The discount of 10 per cent. begins on the 1st of January, 1882.

—Up to the 30th of June next the government will exchange its 1000 treasury notes of the "4\$ estampa" at par. On the 1st of July a discount of 10 per cent. will begin.

BANK OF BRAZIL

BALANCE SHEET, APRIL 30, 1881.

ASSETS.	
Commercial Department:	
Bills discounted:	
National Treasury bills.....	18,330,000\$00
Bills with two resident endorser.....	11,977,799 \$81
do do do one resident endorser besides others	3,073,704 335
Bills secured by collaterals:	
By commercial documents.....	164,300 000
By Government bonds and shares.....	3,28,381 000
Securities in liquidation.....	4,573,131 854
Sundry balances of various accounts.....	3,975,552 750
Bills receivable.....	1,095,179 130
National Treasury account current.....	9,564,284 696
Mortgage Department:	
Capital account.....	25,439,123 945
Supplemental loan.....	2,191,123 340
Accounts Current, guaranteed:	
Sundry loans.....	11,078,243 244
Loans to Provincial governments.....	676,308 402
Real Estate.....	2,816,971 405
Government Bonds:	
General, 6 1/2% interest, of nominal value	5,705,500\$000
Ditto, National loan of 1879, nominal value	15,000,000\$000
350 debenture bonds of Sorocabana Railway Co.....	14,361,443 390
1600 shares of Amazon Steam Navigation Co.....	(80,000 000)
3500 Deb. bonds of the Euzenho Central de Quissaman company.....	1,435,000 000
160 preferred shares of the Macahé e Campos company.....	640,521 000
Cash.....	41,250 000
St. Paulo Branch:	
Capital account.....	800,000 000
Account notes in circulation.....	106,780 000
Amount current.....	3,397,065 692
Mortgages:	
Rural, at long dates.....	23,252,090 680
do do short.....	5,850,088 704
City, at long dates.....	1,509,288 970
do do short.....	3,340,754 080
Accounts in liquidation.....	334,531 406
Cash account:	
In cash.....	191,540 131
Hypothecary notes.....	213,400 000
LIABILITIES.	
Commercial Department:	
Capital: 165,000 shares @ Rs. 200\$000.....	33,000,000 000
Reserve Fund:	
New reserve fund.....	3,030,035 777
Special.....	4,304,957 938
Notes in circulation:	
In notes of Head Bank.....	22,950,400 000
do do Branch Banks.....	969,600 000
Bills payable for fixed deposits.....	3,340,754 080
Accounts current.....	29,712,450 074
Sundry notes of various accounts.....	5,645,048 735
Bills payable.....	135,384 580
Dividends:	
Unclaimed dividends.....	169,837 810
Mortgage Department:	
Capital supplied by the commercial department.....	25,439,123 975
Supplemental loan.....	2,191,123 340
Hypothecary Notes in circulation.....	3,947,600 000
Accounts current.....	103,760 706
E. & O. E.	169,884,038 856
Bank of Brazil, May 2, 1881.	
José Machado Coelho de Castro, President.	
Eduardo Braga, Chief-Accountant.	

BANK STATEMENT

Proportion of cash reserve to liabilities on deposits at call and short notice of the banks of Rio de Janeiro, taken from the official balances published on April 30th, 1881.

BANKS	Deposits in mil reis	Cash balances do.	Proportion per cent.
Banco do Brazil.....	29,712	8,770	29 52
Banco Rural.....	18,394	1,499	11 53
Banco Industrial.....	4,401	437	10 41
Banco do Commercio.....	1,392	241	17 39
Banco Commercial.....	5,390	2,452	45 49
English Bank.....	6,097	758	11 67
New London & Brazilian Bank.....	8,024	1,076	53 16
Total.....	61,080	15,104	24 91

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

May 3.

4 Six per cent apolices.....	1,057 000
do do (outs. sale).....	1,060 000
37,500\$ National Loan 1868.....	1,190 000
10 National Loan of 1879.....	111 1/2
135 do do (outs. sale).....	112 1/2
5,000\$ Provincial apolices.....	99 1/2
60 Banco do Brazil.....	282 000
100 Banco do Commercio.....	209 000
1000 Navegação Nacional.....	200 000
30 Navegação Brasileira.....	210 000
25 do Paulista.....	92 000
50 Seguros Integridade.....	62 000
100 Macahé e Campos.....	65 000
45 Sorocabana debentures of 100\$ (outs. sale).....	67 1/2

May 4.

4 Six per cent apolices.....	1,058 000
do do.....	1,059 000
155 do do.....	1,060 000
6 National Loan 1868.....	1,190 000
40 Banco do Brazil.....	280 000
25 Banco do Commercio.....	210 000
71 do do (outside sale).....	208 000
11 do do.....	209 000
820 Navegação Nacional.....	209 000
63 Navegação Brasileira.....	209 500
20 do do.....	210 000
300 Petropolis R. R.....	250 000
34 Carris Villa Isabel.....	193 000
62 do do (outs. sale).....	190 000
21 Seguros Integridade.....	62 000
175 Banco Predial hypoth. n.....	75 1/2
100 Leopoldina R. R. debentures.....	212 000

May 5.

9 Six per cent apolices (outside sale).....	1,060 000
50 Banco do Brazil.....	282 000
1395 Navegação Nacional.....	200 000
41 Navegação Brasileira.....	210 000
72 Carris Villa Isabel.....	194 000
31 do do (outside sale).....	193 000
30 Carris S. Christovão.....	385 000
58 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50).....	91 1/2
121 Banco Predial hyp. notes.....	75 1/2
200 do do.....	75 1/2

May 6.

27 Six per cent apolices (17 out. sale).....	1,060 000
4 do do.....	1,055 000
125 Banco do Brazil.....	282 500
40 Banco do Brazil (outside sale).....	281 000
30 Banco Industrial.....	230 000
2129 Navegação Nacional.....	200 000
200 do do.....	202 000
100 do do.....	204 000
900 do do.....	206 000
95 Navegação Brasileira.....	215 000
11 Macahé e Campos R. R.....	65 000
21 Architectonica.....	81 000
100 Docas D. Pedro II.....	68 000
100 Rio Grande do Sul Mining.....	25 000
98 Leopoldina R. R. obligations.....	212 000
98 Sorocabana deb. of 100\$ (48 outs. sale).....	70 1/2
100 do do (outs. sale).....	68 1/2
20 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50).....	91 1/2
27 Banco Predial hyp. notes.....	75 1/2

May 7.

27 Six per cent apolices.....	1,060 000
7 do do.....	1,059 000
112 Hynco do Brazil (50 outs. sale).....	283 000
100 do do Commercio.....	209 000
13 Carragosa Fluminense.....	170 000
100 Carris S. Christovão.....	390 000
138 Carris Villa Isabel.....	195 000
25 Seguros Fidelity.....	206 000
150 Navegação Nacional.....	216 000
50 do Brasileira.....	216 000
80 Sorocabana debentures (of 100\$).....	70 1/2
200 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50).....	91 1/2
25 Economica (outs. sale).....	20 000

May 9.

10 Six per cent apolices.....	1,060 000
2 do do.....	1,055 000
1 do do.....	1,060 000
6,000\$ Provincial apolices of 200\$.....	at par
40 Banco do Brazil.....	283 000
38 Banco Industrial.....	230 000
88 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (130).....	91 1/2
6 Seguros Argos Fluminense (outs. sale).....	440 000

May 10.

15 Six per cent apolices.....	1,060 000
5 National Loan 1868.....	1,190 000
30 do do.....	1,200 000
30 Banco Rural.....	1,200 000
96 Banco do Commercio.....	210 000
12 Banco Industrial.....	222 000
12 Banco Mercantil de Santos.....	209 000
10 Petropolis R. R.....	250 000
440 Leopoldina R. R.....	320 000
60 Carangola R. R.....	208 000
92 Sorocabana R. R. deb. of 100\$ (outs. sale).....	70 1/2
30 Previdente Insurance.....	13 000
433 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (50).....	91 1/2
200 Banco Predial hypoth. notes.....	76 1/2

May 11.		
75 Six per cent apolices	1,655	000
75 National Loan of 1879	112	70
5 do 1868 (mts. s.)	1,194	000
75 Banco Mercantil de Santos	211	000
100 Banco do Commercio	210	000
100 Seguros Integridade	60	000
100 Seguros Concha (mts. sale)	232	000
125 Navegacao Brasileira	240	500
30 Carlos Urbanos	80	70
24 Macabé e Campos obligatons	212	000
20 Leopoldina R. R. obligatons	70	70
10 Sorocabana debentures of 1868	235	000
16 Carris Urbanos del. (mts. sale)	94	70
61 Banco do Brazil hypoth. notes (130)	1,655	000
May 12.		
75 Six per cent apolices	1,655	000
100 Alliana Insurance	242	000
25 Banco Commercial, first series	211	000
25 do Mercantil de Santos	210	000
100 Carris Urbanos	80	70
180 Macabé e Campos del.	212	000
20 Leopoldina R. R. debentures	70	70
85 Sorocabana debentures (mts. sale)	235	000
20 Macabé e Campos del. (mts. sale)	94	70
100 Navegacao Brasileira (mts. sale)	240	500
100 Banco Predial hypoth. notes	1,655	000

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, May 14th, 1881.

Coffee.—During the first few days following our report on the 4th inst. a fair amount of business was transacted at a reduction of about 50 reis per 100 kilos. Since then, however, the result of the Dutch auction, combined with the rise in exchange and the continuance of heavy receipts, have again produced a quiet tone which still prevails though dealers have further reduced their prices 150 reis per 100 kilos.

The total sales since the 4th inst. amount to 139,370 bags. The clearances have been:

United States		
May 4 New York, Am str <i>Colombo</i>	35,049	bags
5 Baltimore, Am lg <i>Chorona</i>	3,115	
9 New York, Sw lg <i>Alma</i>	7,000	

Europe		
May 4 Havre, Fr str <i>Sully</i>	385	
7 Lisbon, P. o., Gr lg <i>Mela</i>	3,500	
9 Hamburg, Gr str <i>Seville</i>	4,446	
9 South's, Antw., Br str <i>Tagus</i>	11,097	
9 Marseilles, Fr str <i>Polton</i>	15,138	
9 Liverpool, Br str <i>Herolus</i>	650	
10 London, Blg str <i>Rosse</i>	397	

Elsewhere		
May 7 River Plate, Br str <i>Halley</i>	1,483	
9 do Fr str <i>Girondo</i>	600	
12 Valparaiso, Br str <i>Magellan</i>	50	

Receipts, as said above, continue heavy and the daily average since the 1st inst. is now

12,665 bags		
against 4,295 in same period of May 1880		
" 3,937 " " "		
" 6,296 " " "		

and, according to the most reliable information we have been able to obtain, they are likely to continue on the present scale up to the end of this crop-year if railroad communication does not again get interrupted.

We quote, per 100 kilos:		
Washed	Nominal	
Superior	\$8.00—\$8.20	
Good first	4.30—4.50	
Regular first	4.10—4.30	
Ordinary first	3.50—3.75	
Good second	3.00—3.20	
Ordinary second	2.40—2.70	

and on this basis cargoes may be quoted:

p 100 kilos		
Prime United States	5.00	5.25
Good	4.50	4.75
Fair to good	4.00	4.25
Fair	4.25	4.48
Good Channel	3.80	4.11
Fair	3.60	3.81
Low	2.90	3.16

(f. o. b. ex freight and commission, exchange 2 1/2 in sterling and at par in American gold.)

Flour.—There have been no arrivals since our last report and, as the sales have been insignificant, the stock in first hand is unchanged.

We quote:		
Galleo	23.00—22.50	
Hasali	22.00—21.50	
Dunlop	22.00—21.50	
O'Donice	21.00—20.50	
McClance	21.00—20.50	
Baltimore	18.00—17.50	
St. Louis	19.00—18.50	
Chili	17.00	
River Plate	18.00	

Market quiet.

Pitch Pine.—There have been no arrivals since our last report.

The market continues very firm with a good demand at 4000 per dozen at which price the last sale was effected.

White Pine.—The market is well supplied and quiet at 110—115 reis per foot.

No arrivals.

Spruce Pine.—Would obtain 3500—3600 per dozen but in the absence of supplies, these quotations must be considered nominal.

Sweetish Pine.—There is a good demand but no supply. Last sale was at 3800 per dozen.

Lead.—The arrivals consist of 3,300 kgs per *Alta J. D.* from Baltimore.

The market remains firm.

48 reis per lb. George

470 " " " Jenkins

470 " " " New York

Kermine—Remains quiet at 7 000—7500 per case for Devo's Brilliant.

Arrivals: 7500 cases per *Uster* from New York.

Rain.—The market is unchanged and there is but little demand.

We quote 7 500—8000 per barrel.

Arrivals: 250 barrels per *Uster* from New York.

Turpentine.—Arrivals: 150 cases per *Uster* from New York. Prices have receded to 500—540 reis per kilo.

Beer.—Quotations:
Bass (Hibbs & Bell) 7500—7800
Tennent 5 000—5 400
Guinness Stout 7 000—7 300
American 5 000—5 500
German sundry brands 5 000—7 000

Cement.—There is no alteration in the market. We quote:
English 6500—7500
German 6 000—6 800
Boulogne 7 000—8 000

The arrivals consist of only 100 cases per *Halley* from L'on. *Coffin*—There have been no arrivals since our last report.

The consumption has been larger owing the re-establishment of the lately interrupted railroad communication, and retail prices are maintained at 18 000—22 000 for cases and 22 000—25 000 for tubs.

Hay.—The arrivals consist of 1,000 bales per *Ada Wiswell* from Campana (80) " *Abel-Kader* from Rosario
99 " *Rose* from Buenos Ayres.

The market continues firm at 80—82 reis per kilo. *Brst n.*—Remains quiet at 2 000—2 300 per bag.

The arrivals are:
99 bags per *Hevelius*
50 " *Rose* both from River Plate.

Coals.—The arrivals consist of 150 tons per *Longfield* from New Port
1549 " *Y. G. Paulsen* from Glasgow.
Ho holders of cargoes continue to ask 25 000—26 000 per ton.

PORT OF SANTOS.

May 7, 1881.

Coffee.—In view of the decline in exchange and some concessions made by dealers the market has been fairly active during this week but closes again quiet. The sales amount to 21,843 bags, of which 12,000 are for the United States, and the rest paid are on the basis of 4800—4900 per 100 kilos for superiors.

Receipts since the 1st inst. average 2,344 bags per day and stock is estimated today at 135,000 bags.

The clearances have been:

May 3		
Gr str <i>Dendurak</i> , Havre, Hamburg	5,045	bags
6 Br str <i>Tagus</i> , Antwerp, London	7,236	
7 Gr str <i>Santos</i> , Hamburg	4,967	

Shipments of coffee from Santos in April 1881.		
April 6 Br str <i>Tanner</i> , Southon, Havre	3,458	bags
7 Gr str <i>Berlin</i> , Antw., Hamburg	8,361	
8 Gr str <i>Rio</i> , Hamburg	1,954	
11 Br lg <i>Arctic</i> , Lisbon Co.	4,056	
12 Br lg <i>Arctura</i> , do	4,050	
13 Br str <i>Lattel</i> , New York	12,853	
14 Br str <i>Belgrano</i> , Havre, Antwerp	1,613	
17 Gr str <i>Bahia</i> , Hamburg	5,093	
21 Belg str <i>Tycho Brinck</i> , London, Antwerp	10,218	
21 Br str <i>Milho</i> , Southon, Antwerp	5,777	
22 Br str <i>Boydell</i> , Gibraltar f. o.	3,305	
27 Gr str <i>Donna Agnes</i> , Hamburg	10,774	
29 Fr str <i>Sully</i> , Havre	2,600	
30 line str <i>America</i> , for str <i>Italia</i> to Medici	1,329	

Coastwise and River Plate		
May 7	8,763	bags
Total	84,196	

PORT OF BAHIA.

April 26th, 1881.

Sugar.—The market has been very animated during this fortnight and prices have been advanced, a larger business having only been prevented by the scantiness of stocks and supplies.

The rainy season having set in, the crop may be considered over and entries will in future be on a very limited scale. The sales since our last report amount to about 7500 bags at 18600—18700 according to quality and 7600 bags *Masaretha* at 18689 per 100 kilos.

We quote 10-day brown sugar on the spot:
No. 7 18600—1860
" 8 1 700—1870
" 9 1 700—1870

per cent. f. o. b. ex commission, exchange 2 1/2, freight to channel 32 and 5/8.

The shipments during the fortnight have been:
13,101 bags per *Glenap* to Liverpool
4,560 " *Spark* to New York
9,577 " *Brinkburn Priory* to Boston
8,770 " *Avika* to Channel
6,549 " *S. Culbert* to do
3,697 " *Kyphid* to do
3,339 " *Talbot* to do

Colton—350 bales *Coutin* at 5891 and 100 bales *Sergipe* at 5851 per 100 kilos have changed hands for home manufactures.

Coffee.—Without animation. The total transactions amount to about 2,500 bags *Caravelas* sold at 4821 to 4876 per 100 kilos washed or 49 to 52 per cent. and 3850 unwashed or 39 to 42 per cent., and 1,000 bags *Nazareth* at 2896 to 3868 or 39 to 42 per cent. all f. o. b. ex commission and freight, exchange 2 1/2.

Stocks about 4,000 bags.

Shipments during the fortnight:
519 bags per *Rio* to Hamburg
2,235 " *Berlin* to Bremen or Antwerp.

Tobacco.—Some transactions are said to have been effected amongst which the sale of about 2,000 bales of S. Amaro's at 4850 to 5800 per arroba. Holders continue to be very firm, in their demands, chiefly for the finer descriptions of S. Felix.

Stocks about 97,000 bales.

Hides.—A sale of 3,000 dry is reported at 7800 per 100 kilos. We quote dry salted nominal at 7500 per 100 kilos.

No ready stock.

Shipped during the fortnight:
12,000 hides per *Amala* to Trieste
1,471 " *Rio* to Hamburg.
Cocoa.—Small lots of the new crop have arrived but not sufficient as yet to warrant a quotation for export.

Freights.—The following charters have been effected:
Br lg *Arctura*, Channel

THE RIO NEWS

With the opening of the present year THE RIO NEWS was enlarged to an eight-page sheet, and improved in every department which experience has proved to be necessary to the interests of a large and influential community of English-speaking merchants and capitalists. These improvements have been chiefly effected in the

Commercial Department.

Financial Department

The News will continue to report fully the movements and the stock and exchange markets, changes in the

the News will continue to report fully the movements and state of the stock and exchange markets, thus making it a faithful index of the year's transactions. The sale of bonds and stocks will be given for each day. It will also carefully note every legislative, administrative, or private act which may in any sense affect the profitability or security of investments. In its

News Department

It will aim to give a full résumé of all the occurrences in this empire, and in so doing will be governed by no private interest or fear. In its news gathering it will seek to represent things just as it finds them; in its comments it will aim to present its own opinions for which it will be willing to be held responsible at all times.

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

The following are a few selections from the comments with which we have been honored by our contemporaries:

From the *Monitor Campesino*, Campos, Rio de Janeiro

Since its inauguration **The Rio News** has become important and useful not only for the impartiality and high standard with

which it treats all the topics of the day, but also for the abundance of local and provincial notices of Brazil, and of commercial information of the Rio de Janeiro market, the knowledge of which has come to be necessary to every one in our own country and the United States who would follow the discussion of public affairs and the news in Brazil.

Besides the important articles of real interest which we find in the text, it contains an abundance of new items, which are largely devoted to this province. It contains also a special department in which the railways of the empire are exclusively treated.

From the *Gazeta da Tarde*, Rio de Janeiro.

This interesting organ of the Rio press has constituted itself a resolute champion of the cause of emancipation, rendering the most decided and efficient support to the glorious initiative of our illustrious friend, Deputy Joaquim Nabuco. The road of the interests led by the innumeral traffic in human flesh does

not frighten this independent sheet which sees every day an increase in the number of its readers and earnest panegyrists.

The whole English colony of Rio de Janeiro prize THE RIO NEWS, and there are already many Brazilians who seek it for its very exact appreciation and judicious commentaries on all questions relating to the prosperity of Brazil.

ment, to save Brazil from the disgrace of possessing slaves in the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

The existence of this important organ of the press is a splendid proof that it is not alone by the support of the slave holders that a journal can live.

From the *Auxiliador da Industria Nacional*, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which happily knows what is passing in the European

and American social world, can not however make known what is occurring within her interior and the progress under way, impelled rather by the active forces of a splendid nature than by the independent effort and initiative of her sons.

the distinguished editor of THE RIO NEWS who so faithfully transmits to the great American Union and to the European world the state of our social life, the political and economic

questions which we are now discussing, the administrative and financial life of our provinces, and many other items of new which are worthy of all appreciation because of the discrimination and judgment which has presided over them.

From the district Rio Grande

We have already had the pleasure of noticing that important organ of the press which, under the title which we have taken for this epigraph ["The Rio News"], is published in the imperial capital, especially devoted to the interests of a numerical

and respectable colony represented by the sons of power
 Albion.

The good will bestowed upon our province, in honorable opinions, by our enlightened contemporary, THE RIO NEGRO, is a proof that on this American soil, where shines the Southern Cross, they have found a second motherland.

offering to us its most valuable aid in calling attention to what will meet our most vital needs, is without doubt a motive

THE RIO NEWS OF July 15, the important English journal published in the Imperial capital, has just published an English translation of the above-mentioned letter, and has printed it in full.

published in the Imperial capital, is occupied with various matters, all of political and social importance, thus rendering a valuable service not only to the colony in whose interests

is specially zealous, but also to our country, appreciating without passion and with the greatest impartiality those occurrences which, through its medium, are to be echoed in the old world.—July 26, 1880.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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